



Tidal wetland stability in the face of human impacts and sea-level rise

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Abstract:

Coastal populations and wetlands have been intertwined for centuries, whereby humans both influence and depend on the extensive ecosystem services that wetlands provide. Although coastal wetlands have long been considered vulnerable to sea-level rise, recent work has identified fascinating feedbacks between plant growth and geomorphology that allow wetlands to actively resist the deleterious effects of sea-level rise. Humans alter the strength of these feedbacks by changing the climate, nutrient inputs, sediment delivery and subsidence rates. Whether wetlands continue to survive sea-level rise depends largely on how human impacts interact with rapid sea-level rise, and socio-economic factors that influence transgression into adjacent uplands.

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature12856>

Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Ecosystem Changes, Sea Level Rise

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

Ocean/Coastal, Other Geographical Feature

Other Geographical Feature : wetlands

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Health Outcome Unspecified

Resource Type:

Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Timescale: ☒

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified